Assembly is a unicameral body with general powers subject to specific prohibitions. The President of the Philippines is made a strong executive but with dictatorship avoided. The Supreme Court is expected to be independent of outside control. Except that there will be a Filipino President instead of an American Governor-General, a one-chamber National Assembly instead of a two-chamber Legislature, and a completely Filipinized Supreme Court instead of a partly American-controlled body, the general set-up will be pretty much the same under the Commonwealth and the Republic as before their establishment. The observer will experience little difficulty in recognizing the parts of the government machine.

THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Constitution contains a Bill of Rights as required by the Congressional Enabling Act, and a Declaration of Principles not required. The latter, five in all, embodies ideas that should commend themselves to everyone. For example, "The Philippines renounces war as an instrument of national policy."

With three possible exceptions, the Filipino people have enjoyed the benefits of the Anglo-American Bill of Rights. That these three omissions, for instance trial by jury, were not deemed vital, was disclosed by the failure to include them in the Constitution of the Philippines. But all the traditional rights were reproduced therein, which was wise. In addition,

new ones have been added further to strengthen individual security. Thus liberty of abode is guaranteed 5 privacy of communications and correspondence is made inviolable except upon lawful order of a courtj the right to form associations and societies for purposes not contrary to law may not be abridged, and delinquent payers of poll taxes cannot be im-prisoned.